

Frimley and Camberley Urban District Council



ANNUAL REPORT
of the
MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH
and the
CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR
for
1962

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

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FRIMLEY AND CAMBERLEY URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL.

PUBLIC HEALTH COMMITTEE.

Councillor Mrs. E.B. Haynes (Chairman).
Councillor Mr. T.W. Edkins (Vice-Chairman).
Councillor Mr. D.H. James.
Councillor Captain J.R. Jeffrey.
Councillor Mr. S.A. Jewell.
Councillor Mr. P.R. Sutherland.
Councillor Colonel A.E. Wernicke.

and ex officio:
Councillor Lt.Col.R. Groves, M.B.E., J.P..
Chairman of the Council.

STAFF.

Medical Officer of Health.
C.A. McPHERSON, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H., L.D.S., D.P.D..

Chief Public Health Inspector,
B.J.D. WARREN, M.A.P.H.I., F.R.E.S..

Deputy Chief Public Health Inspector.
A.J. DESBROW, M.A.P.H.I..

Additional Public Health Inspector.
M.J. DAVIS, M.A.P.H.I..

Public Analyst.
D.D. MOIR, M.Sc., F.R.I.C..

Chief Clerk.
MISS M. HOPPINS.

Clerk.
MISS E.B. HODGE.

Junior Clerk.
MRS. E.M. RUTHERFORD, Appointed 26.2.62. Left 29.6.62.
MISS R.A. BLOOM, Appointed 7.8.62.

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OFFICE Public Health Department,
Municipal Buildings,
London Road,
CAMBERLEY, Surrey.

TELEPHONE NUMBER.. CAMBERLEY 5222.

REPORT OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH
for the year 1962.

To the Chairman and Members of the
Frimley and Camberley Urban District Council.

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

It is my privilege to present the Annual Report on the state of the health of the district for the year 1962.

In the vital statistics we see a continuing rise in the population which is again due to a natural increase together with the continuing immigration to the district. It is satisfactory to be able to record again the continued absence of deaths due to maternity and from any of the commoner infectious diseases.

The increased availability of the Sabin poliomyelitis vaccine for oral use has been helpful in sustaining the degree of protection we can now offer to the public against this disease and it is estimated that approximately 93.5% of young people up to 20 years of age and 58.8% of those between the ages of 20 and 40 years are adequately safeguarded. To achieve and maintain this level of immunity deserves very sincere recognition of the helpful and continuing efforts by all those concerned with the scheme and of the public who now regard the procedures as essential if this preventable disease is to be kept in abeyance. At the beginning of the year there was a continuing demand for vaccination against smallpox owing to the appearance of the disease in parts of the country. At the moment it is against smallpox that the district's immunity level is at its lowest and the need for vaccination at about one year of age and again at the commencement of school life should become a routine habit for parents to adopt rather than the sudden demand for protection which manifested itself in January in common with most areas in the County.

An increasing amount of social work is now called for in many of those families coming into the area with problems. In some cases these are created by economic reasons, by ill health and other factors, most of which, of course, were present before the family secured accommodation in this area. For this reason we are glad that we have been able to secure an increased establishment in the number of health visitors, and in due course it is hoped, an increase in the availability of social workers.

One would wish also to recognise the very large amount of voluntary and individual help which has been given to many of these persons, especially during their initial period of readjustment to a new environment.

Continuing advantage is taken of the facilities offered for Mass Miniature Radiography and over, 3,129 attendances were made with the finding of 7 cases of pulmonary tuberculosis and 5 lung cancer. One would wish once again to stress the need of annual chest X-rays being taken in the case of all adults in the district.

I would like to thank Dr. Cook of the Guildford Public Health Laboratory for his help on all occasions in routine and more specialised bacteriological examinations.

In conclusion may I thank the Council, the Clerk and Chief Officers for their help and consideration on all health problems and the general practitioners for their co-operation at all times.

C. A. McPHERSON.

Medical Officer of Health.

CLASSIFICATION OF CAUSES OF DEATH ACCORDING TO DISEASES.

Cause of Death	Males.	Females.	Total.
1. Tuberculosis, respiratory	-	1	1
2. Tuberculosis, other	-	-	-
3. Syphilitic disease	-	-	-
4. Diphtheria	-	-	-
5. Whooping Cough... ..	-	-	-
6. Meningococcal infections	-	-	-
7. Acute Poliomyelitis	-	-	-
8. Measles	-	-	-
9. Other infective and parasitic diseases.	-	-	-
10. Malignant neoplasm, stomach.. ...	4	2	6
11. Malignant neoplasm, lung, bronchus.	5	3	8
12. Malignant neoplasm, breast... ..	-	5	5
13. Malignant neoplasm, uterus... ..	-	3	3
14. Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms.	14	9	23
15. Leukaemia, aleukaemia..	3	1	4
16. Diabetes... ..	-	-	-
17. Vascular lesions of nervous system..	5	22	27
18. Coronary disease, angina	23	27	50
19. Hypertensions with heart disease...	-	2	2
20. Other heart disease	8	18	26
21. Other circulatory disease	8	3	11
22. Influenza..	1	2	3
23. Pneumonia..	8	7	15
24. Bronchitis.	6	2	8
25. Other diseases of respiratory system	2	1	3
26. Ulcer of stomach and duodenum ...	2	-	2
27. Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea.	1	1	2
28. Nephritis and Nephrosis	1	1	2
29. Hyperplasia of prostate	1	-	1
30. Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion ...	-	-	-
31. Congenital malformations	3	3	6
32. Other defined and ill-defined diseases..	12	13	25
33. Motor vehicle accidents	7	1	8
34. All other accidents	5	5	10
35. Suicide	1	1	2
36. Homicide and operations of war ...	1	-	1
	121	133	254

GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES IN THE AREA.

The Surrey County Council as the Local Health Authority is responsible for the Ambulance and Medical Transport Services.

Laboratory Facilities.

The Public Health Laboratory at Guildford is responsible for the examination of the majority of specimens submitted by this Department from cases of infectious diseases.

This laboratory also undertakes bacteriological examinations of milk, ice cream, water etc., as may be required. It also undertakes biological examinations.

The resources of the Pathological Departments of the General Hospitals are, of course, available to any General Practitioners.

Home Nursing and Midwifery.

The Surrey County Council maintains the services of the following District Nurses in the area together with such reliefs as may be necessary:-

Miss M. Beach.	6, Crabtree Road, Camberley.	Camberley 4792.
Miss R.M. Hennell.	Flat 1, Dempster House, 69, Frimley Green Road, Frimley.	" 3049.
Miss M.W. Kedge.	Flat 2, Dempster House, 69, Frimley Green Road, Frimley.	" 3657.
Vacancy.	Flat, The Poplars, Frimley Road, Camberley.	" 22500.

Home Help Service.

The "Neighbourly" Home Help Scheme continued to expand during the year and undoubtedly proved to be of much assistance to all concerned and in some measure relieved the demand for the ordinary Home Helps.

In an endeavour to deal more adequately with the problem of sub-standard premises, and where conditions had fallen below the normal standard of hygiene, the County Council introduced a system for making extra payments initially to Home Helps to clear up the premises and an additional plus rate where there was a continuing need to bring the premises up to a reasonable standard.

CLINICS AND OTHER TREATMENT CENTRES.

The Surrey County Council provided the following services in the area during 1962..

CLINIC.	TELEPHONE NUMBER.	WELFARE CENTRE.	ANTE-NATAL.	DENTAL.	EYE.	GENERAL MEDICAL.	SPEECH THERAPY.	RELAXATION AND REMEDIAL EXERCISES.	PARENT-CRAFT.
The Poplars, Frimley Road, Camberley.	Camberley 21799.	Thursday p.m.	-	Wednesday p.m.	Monday p.m.	Thursday a.m.	Monday p.m. & Wednesday a.m. & p.m.	Friday a.m. & p.m.	Friday p.m.
1, Star Post Road, Camberley.	Camberley 23955	Monday pm. Wednesday pm.	Thursday pm Midwives Clinic.	-	-	Wednesday p.m.	-	Thursday p.m.	Thursday p.m.
St. Peter's Hall, Frimley.	-	Friday p.m.	-	-	-	Friday p.m.	-	-	-
St. Andrew's Hall, Frimley Grn.	-	Thursday pm. 2nd. & 4th.	-	-	-	Thursday pm. 2nd. & 4th.	-	-	-
Infant Welfare Centre, Blackdown.	-	Tuesday p.m.	-	Wednesday p.m.	-	Tuesday p.m. 1st. 3rd. 5th.	-	-	-

Hospital Services.

There have been no major changes in the hospital services provided by the Farnham Group Hospital Management Committee during the year.

The District is represented on the Group Management Committee by Mr. A.C. Beer, (Chairman).

Northfield Hospital, Aldershot (Telephone No. Aldershot 21365) is responsible for admitting the majority of the infectious diseases in the district.

It would seem that about 80 per cent of mothers are admitted for confinements in hospitals or institutions, the majority from civilian families attending Frimley Hospital or St. Lukes Hospital, Guildford. The Louise Margaret Hospital, Aldershot, admits many mothers from military families and has been helpful indeed in providing also for admissions from many civilian families from this District as from elsewhere.

Venereal Diseases.

Free and confidential advice and treatment is available at

Royal Surrey County Hospital, Guildford.	Females-Mondays	3 - 7 p.m.
	Thursdays	9.30-11 am.
	Males -Tuesdays	5 - 7 p.m.
	Fridays	5 - 7 p.m.
Woking and District Victoria Hospital, Woking.	Males -Thursdays	5 - 7 p.m.
Aldershot Hospital, St. Georges Road, Aldershot.	Females-Mondays	10 -12 noon.
	Wednesdays	2 - 4 p.m.
	Males -Wednesdays	5 - 7 p.m.

Tuberculosis.

Tuberculosis Clinics are available at the following centres:-

Farnham Chest Clinic now held at Northfield Hospital, Aldershot.

Wednesdays - 9.20 a.m. and 2.30 p.m.
Fridays - 1st. 2nd. 4th.
10.20 am. 2.30 pm. 2.30 pm.
Saturdays (last Saturday in Month) 9.15 a.m.

Guildford, 64, Epsom Road.

Mondays & Wednesdays - 1 - 4 p.m.
Fridays - 9 am - 12 noon.

Camberley Orthopaedic Clinic, London Road.

Out-patients clinic - Friday 9.30 a.m.

Welfare Food Distribution.

The Poplars Clinic	Tuesday & Thursdays 2-4 pm.
Blackdown Centre	Tuesdays 2 - 4 p.m.
1, Star Post Road	Wednesdays 2 - 4 p.m.
St. Peter's Hall, Frimley...	Fridays 2 - 4 p.m.
Day's Store, Mytchett. ...)	Open shop hours.
Collins' Store, Frimley Green)	

Prevalence of and control over Infectious and other diseases.

Tuberculosis.

New cases and mortality during 1962.

Age Periods.	New cases.				Deaths.			
	Respiratory		Non-Respiratory		Respiratory		Non-respiratory	
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1-4	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
5-14	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
15-24	1	1	1	1	-	-	-	-
25-34	2	5	-	1	-	-	-	-
35-44	4	1	1	-	-	-	-	-
45-54	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
55-64	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
65 & upwards.	1	1	-	-	-	1	-	-
TOTALS.	10	10	2	4	-	1	-	-

Note:- New cases include eighteen transfers
(Nine females and nine males).

The Register shows that the number of persons resident in the Urban District on December 31st, 1962, suffering from Tuberculosis was 190, an increase of seven compared with the previous year.

	<u>Male.</u>	<u>Female.</u>	<u>Total.</u>
Respiratory	79	90	169
Non-respiratory	7	14	21

The following table shows the incidence of notifiable diseases in the area during the year, with details of ages, locality, hospital admissions and deaths.

ANALYSIS OF TOTAL CASES NOTIFIED DURING YEAR 1962.

Notifiable Disease.	CASES NOTIFIED IN WHOLE DISTRICT (Corrected)										Total cases in each locality.				Total cases removed to hospital in each locality.				TOTAL CASES REMOVED TO HOSPITAL.	D E A T H S.
	All ages - Years.										Camberley and Yorktown.	Frimley. Frimley Green and Mytchett.	Blackdown and Deepcut.	Camberley and Yorktown.	Frimley. Frimley Green and Mytchett.	Blackdown and Deepcut.				
	ALL AGES	Under 1	1 - 2	2 - 3	3 - 4	4 - 5	5 - 10	10 - 15	15 - 20	20 - 35							35 - 45	45 and over		
Scarlet Fever	3	-	-	-	1	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	2	-
Whooping Cough.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Diphtheria.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Measles	88	1	8	6	11	15	44	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Acute Pneumonia	2	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Meningococcal Infection	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ac. Poliomyelitis (Paralytic) -do- (Non-paralytic)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ac. Encephalitis (Infective) -do- (Post-infectious)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dysentery	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Puerperal Pyrexia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Smallpox.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Para-Typhoid Fever	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	1	-
Enteric or Typhoid Fever	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Food Poisoning.	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Erysipelas.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Malaria	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Primary Tuberculosis (Respiratory)	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	1	2	4	-	1	-	3	-	3	-
(Meninges & C.N.S.)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(Other forms)	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTALS.	111	1	8	11	13	16	47	1	-	4	5	5	23	7	2	8	2	2	13	1

Measles.

88 cases of this disease were notified during the year and, as customary, this disease pursues its bi-annual characteristic of periodicity. No deaths occurred.

Scarlet Fever.

3 cases of Scarlet Fever were notified during the year. It is nowadays exceptional for these cases to be admitted to Hospital, as apart from the general mildness of the infection, antibiotics and penicillin continue to be an effective form of treatment.

Dysentery.

9 cases of suspected Dysentery were notified but the diagnosis of Sonne was not confirmed in any; unfortunately this infection is now resistant to treatment by chemotherapy in general.

Food Poisoning.

9 cases of Food Poisoning were notified during the year. In one case Salmonella Typhimurium was isolated, Salmonella Haifa isolated in another and in two further cases Salmonella Bredeney. Five cases were not confirmed.

Tuberculosis.

In one school, after a case of Pulmonary Tuberculosis occurred in a Senior Master, an examination of possible contacts was carried out at the suggestion of the Chest Physician. Some 333 pupils and staff were X-rayed and 197 pupils were Mantoux tested and of these 169 were given B.C.G. vaccination. The findings of this special investigation were that one boy was an early case of Pulmonary Tuberculosis, but there was no evidence of spread of infection to either pupils or staff in the school.

We are indebted to the Mass Miniature Radiography Service for visiting the school in question, and to the Headmaster of the school for his most able assistance and co-operation.

Diphtheria Immunisation.

719 children were immunised and 331 re-immunised against Diphtheria during the year.

Whooping Cough.

699 children were immunised and 164 re-immunised against Whooping Cough during the year.

Poliomyelitis Vaccination.

During the year the Ministry of Health introduced the use of a Trivalent Oral Vaccine for general use to persons within the priority categories. This vaccine can be used as substitution for or addition to previous Salk injections, as well as being used for primary courses of vaccination, three doses constituting a primary course. By the end of the year the demand for Oral vaccine almost entirely superseded the demand for the Salk type of vaccine.

During the year appointments were offered to all school children between the ages of five and twelve years who were due for a fourth dose of vaccine. With more plentiful supplies of vaccine, nine open sessions were held at "Star Post" Clinic and "The Poplars" Clinic, and one factory was visited during the year in addition to the routine sessions carried out at Clinics. The General Practitioners also continued to carry out a large number of vaccinations in their own Surgeries.

	Born between 1943 & 30.6.62.	Born between 1933 & 1942.	Born between 1920 & 1932 & others in <u>Priority Groups.</u>
Vaccinated with 2 Salk or 3 Oral	8,711	2,523	3,404
Estimated Number in Group	9,312	4,290	-
This represents Protection rate of approximately	93.5%	58.8%	-
No. given 3rd Booster	7,086	2,378	3,208
No. given 4th Booster	2,542	-	-

B.C.G. Vaccination.

Children over thirteen years of age are offered this type of vaccination against Tuberculosis as a routine each year and those who have not accepted this before, are afforded the opportunity once again before leaving school. Students attending Universities, Teacher Training Colleges and other Establishments of Further Education are also included in this scheme. If circumstances warrant it, children who have reached ten years can also now be vaccinated. The Mantoux test is used to indicate whether the child is susceptible to Tuberculosis and if so B.C.G. vaccination is carried out. About 71.4 per cent of parents consented and after the preliminary skin testing was completed it was found that 90.1 per cent of children were Mantoux negative and therefore in need of vaccination.

Mass Radiography Service.

The Unit visited Camberley weekly as before for the General Practitioners Service during 1962 and 435 males and 441 females were X-rayed and one male and one female were found to have pulmonary tuberculosis and a further three males and one female were found to be suffering from Lung Cancer.

In addition, 2,253 persons of both sexes attended special sessions which were held for factories and members of the general public during the year from which an additional 5 cases of Pulmonary Tuberculosis and one case of Lung Cancer were discovered.

Smallpox Vaccination.

During the year 927 persons, mainly children were vaccinated and 778 re-vaccinations were given.

Scabies.

Clinics continued to be held as required at the Surrey County Council Welfare Centre, The Poplars, Frimley Road, Camberley.

Swimming baths.

The Blue Pool, Camberley, continues to function as a large private swimming pool serving the area and much of its surrounding districts. It has a capacity of 250,000 gallons with a turnover period of approximately 9 hours. Continuous filtration and chlorination processes are maintained.

Disinfection.

Disinfection in cases of non-notifiable disease may be carried out on request, and the cost re-charged.

The Public Health Department supplies or obtains most of the following preparations for the use of the general practitioners in the area:-

1. Diphtheria Antitoxin.
2. Diphtheria Prophylactic Formol Toxoid.
3. Diphtheria Prophylactic T.A.F.
4. Diphtheria-Tetanus Prophylactic.
5. Diphtheria-Tetanus-Pertussis Prophylactic.
6. Whooping Cough Vaccine.
7. Gamma Globulin.
8. Tetanus Toxoid.
9. Poliomyelitis Vaccine.
10. Smallpox Lymph.

REPORT OF THE CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR
FOR THE YEAR 1962.

To the Chairmen and Members of the
Frimley and Camberley Urban District Council.

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have pleasure in submitting my report on the work of the Department during the year 1962. The progress of new building development throughout the district has been eclipsed only by the ever-increasing number of applications of new schemes before the Council for planning and byelaw approval.

The magnitude and extent of this enterprise can be assessed more readily when it is realised there is now over 1,000 new buildings under construction - as these new units come off the production line they will add 10-30 additional premises each week swelling the ever growing total population of the district year by year.

One of the important services to take the full impact of this growth is 'Refuse Collection and Disposal' - which is undoubtedly one of the most personal functions to operate so closely to the public since it provides an essential public health need to every man, woman and child in the community.

Apart from many problems that beset this branch of work both nationally and locally, the constant demand of rapid local building development calls for considerable flexibility within the service to absorb more and more 'work' week by week - a factor which never remains 'constant' under such changing conditions.

The Minister of Housing and Local Government has focused attention on the importance of this service by his recent appointment of a Working Party to examine and report on the national problems and difficulties of Local Authorities in this specialised sphere of work. The Report which may not be available for two or more years is awaited with interest.

The changing conditions nationally and locally call for constant study and research to gear the service to the needs of the district, and the technicalities are almost as varied as the constant change taking place in the composition and physical character of refuse.

The Council is progressively introducing the most up-to-date design and type of vehicles and plant to meet the urgent needs of the service.

Refuse disposal remains a critical issue and the availability of a new site for controlled tipping calls for top priority.

As a concluding comment on this special branch of work, I am pleased to report a weekly collection of refuse is being maintained throughout the district which is due in no small measure to the ability of the staff who carry out the arduous task of refuse collection and disposal efficiently, and are justly proud of the respect they have earned from the residents of the district.

Whilst the Council has progressed with its housing programme the improvement in the provision of amenities at Caravan sites has

been most disappointing. The site licences issued by the Council incorporate stringent but realistic requirements based on the Model Code of the Ministry of Housing and Local Government - their translation into practice at the Mytchett Farm site has been non-existent. Progress at the Grove Farm site is proceeding satisfactorily, although not without some technical difficulties relating to drainage which is now being resolved.

A sound standard of hygiene is in practice at all food shops in the district - close liaison is maintained by the Department with all engaged in the food industry to advise and ensure compliance with the Food Hygiene Regulations. It is a normal function of the Department to adjudicate on the fitness of food for human consumption on retail sale - this assistance is also available to the members of the public who increasingly seek advice.

Improvement in the marketing of food products has been a continuing process particularly since the post war years. The Food Industry has set a good example in providing the consumer with hygienically wrapped food. The public is now accustomed to purchase pre-packed articles of food which provide a degree of protection of the contents from contamination - it does not however ensure preservation of the article and in some instances under certain conditions induces the reverse.

Complaints from dissatisfied customers who have purchased pre-wrapped food, particularly bread, cakes, pastry, meat pies etc., are increasing in numbers - here, the manufacturer, the retailer and the caterer have a joint responsibility to ensure that any type of food is properly stored and examined daily to provide the customer with food in first class condition - free from contamination. The final responsibility must rest with the retailer to safeguard his customer and in his own interest as a trader. Contraventions can be serious and may give rise to statutory action by the Department and consequent legal proceedings.

The Food and Drugs Acts are administered by the Department and provide protection to the general public in that purchases of food or drugs are of the nature, substance and quality demanded.

New and existing products are numerous - the description of the ingredients of food requires to be checked for substances permissible or otherwise, likewise drugs need to be examined to be certain the formulae conform to the British Pharmacopoeia etc.

The work involves the advice and detail examination of products by the Public Analyst and the results continue to show that representations to manufacturers and others are fully justified and that the general public need the protection of Local Authorities in this sphere.

Close liaison has been maintained with the Ministry of Housing and Local Government, the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food, and other branches of work are referred to in more detail in the body of the report.

B.J.D. WARREN.

Chief Public Health Inspector.

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA.

WATER - Sources of Supply.

Water is supplied for the whole of the Urban District by the Mid-Wessex Water Company.

The supply is obtained from deep wells and boreholes in the chalk, from a varying number of the Company's sources, as circumstances demand, which are located along or near the southern and northern chalk outcrops remote from the Urban District and also from the Bagshot Sands at Frimley Green. The chalk derived waters vary in hardness from 17 to 25 grains per gallon in the natural state and these supplies are softened at source, either by the lime or base exchange process, to comply with the Statutory Limitation of 12 grains/gallon. The Bagshot Sand water has a natural hardness of only 5.5 grains per gallon. The supply is laid on constantly to the Urban District and it has not been necessary to restrict the use of water in any way.

Purity of Supply.

All the chalk sources are practically sterile in the natural state but are subjected to precautionary chlorination treatment in conformity with modern waterworks practice. The Bagshot Sand water, being a spring supply, is treated by sedimentation, aeration, slow sand-filtration and chlorination before distribution.

Samples of water from all sources, both before and after treatment, are frequently and regularly submitted to chemical and bacteriological examination in the Company's Laboratory and independent examinations are made at regular periods by external Consulting Chemists and Bacteriologists.

The reports during the year on all treated waters have shown a consistently high standard of organic and bacterial purity.

The fluoride content of the water varies between 0.1 and 0.8 p.p.m., the highest figure being in approximately the northwest segment of the area and the lower, or an intermediate value between these limits, applies to the remainder.

PUBLIC CLEANSING & RAW MATERIAL RECOVERY.

Refuse Collection.

Demands on the service once again increased rapidly due to the number of new properties requiring attention. This constant growth in the scope of the work (which is likely to continue for a number of years ahead) calls for a progressive policy of vehicle modernisation with emphasis on body capacity and compaction of the load. Nevertheless the one vehicle purchased in 1962 was a twelve cubic yard 'Fore and Aft' tipper with compressor, one smaller vehicle being necessary whilst the lack of satisfactory rear access continued in the Town Centre.

Two obsolete side loading vehicles were disposed of during the year and plans approved for further fleet modernisation to continue in 1963.

The incentive bonus scheme, which had proved of such outstanding value in providing a more expeditious service, was reviewed in detail during the year largely as a result of the District Auditor's report. Some amendments were made and came into operation in September and a weekly service resulted until the end of the year.

Refuse Disposal.

The need for additional tipping land became an even more acute problem during the year. A proposal to obtain access to the new land by way of a bridge over the railway from the existing tip continued to be examined but was subsequently abandoned in favour of an accommodation road.

The 'Track Marshall' refuse control dozer continued to prove a very useful addition to the plant in operation, although serious defects arose in the gear box but substantial financial concessions in the cost of repair were made subsequently by the manufacturers. At the end of the year the track assembly needed replacement; whilst maintenance of plant of this character is, on the surface, costly it needs to be measured against the labour saving potential of the equipment involved and the fact that there is no practicable alternative open to local authorities when the volume and nature of the refuse passes a certain level.

Raw Material Recovery.

The year was a disappointing one from the financial aspect and the result was well below the original estimate of £6,800.

This situation very largely arose from restrictions being re-imposed by the Mills as a result of heavy stocks in hand and prices per ton dropped; the Mills also became more selective as to the grading of waste paper. Consequently, for the first time in the history of the Council's scheme, stocks of baled paper had either to be dumped or sold at uneconomic prices.

It is understandable that local authorities cannot expect to be exempt from trade fluctuations but it is nevertheless difficult to maintain maximum interest in such a scheme unless an outlet is assured for the end product.

Details of tonnage and income were:-

	Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.	lbs.	£.	s.	d.
Waste Paper	550	5	3	10	4,317	15	0
Textiles	24	17	2	7	405	13	1
Non-ferrous metals	1	14	3	17	117	10	3
Scrap iron	18	1	0	0	39	2	0
Scrap rubber		8	0	10	1	14	1
Wood Wool	1	17	2	8	28	3	9
	597	4	3	24	£4,909	18	2

For convenience, these figures relate to the financial year 1962/63.

Cesspool emptying service.

The need to introduce a municipal emptying service was examined in considerable detail by the Council during the year as a result of representations made by householders affected. The Council had not resolved the issue at the end of the year.

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD.

MILK SUPPLY.

There are 3 producers of milk in the District but the majority of milk consumed in the area is provided by wholesalers outside the administrative area.

The number of milk producers and retailers operating in the Urban District is set out in the following table:-

No. of Registered Cowkeepers	3
" Retail Dealers	27
Licensed to Bottle Tuberculin Tested Milk .	1
" " Retail " " "	11
" " Pasteurise Milk	1
" " Retail Pasteurised Milk	9
" " Retail Sterilised Milk	5
Milk Vending Machines	2

MILK SAMPLING.

All milks sold in the District are of course now designated and the general public should be assured of a safe supply. Fifteen samples were taken during the year to ensure compliance with the prescribed standards and 13 were found satisfactory. In the two unsatisfactory samples one instance involving pasteurised which did not comply, immediate investigation was made and the cause rectified and in the other case (Raw T.T. Milk) which failed the Methylene Blue Test, representations were made to the Local Authority of the area where the milk was produced.

School milks are included in the routine sampling.

MEAT AND OTHER FOODS.

In the course of inspection at food premises, the following commodities were found to be unfit for human consumption and were voluntarily surrendered for destruction:-

FISH.

14 lbs. Cod Fillets.
14 lbs. Herrings.
3 tins Pilchards.
2 tins Salmon.
1 tin Sardines.
1 tin Tuna.

MEAT.

23 lbs. Chopped Pork.
12 oz. Chopped Pork & Ham.
16 lbs. 15 oz. Corned Beef.
21 lbs. 8 oz. Ham.
18 lbs. Jellied Veal.
12 oz. Luncheon Meat Loaf.
1 lb. Minced Beef.
12 oz. Minced Beef Loaf.
15 lbs. 7 oz. Pork Luncheon Meat.
1 tin Beef & Vegetables.
2 tins Casserole Steak.
2 tins Lamb Chops.
1 tin Stewed Steak.
22 lbs. Breast.
2 Chickens.
40 lbs. Flank.
30 lbs. Legs Lamb.
14 lbs. Ox Liver.
12 lbs. Pigs Kidney.
12 lbs. Pigs Liver.
14 lbs. Pork.
8 lbs. Rib.
28 lbs. Rump Steak.
10 lbs. Shin.
4 lbs. Skirt.
12 lbs. Veal.
4 lbs. 8 oz. Imported Beef Fat.
5 dozen Pork Pies.
2 dozen Steak and Kidney Pies.

OTHER FOODS.

16 tins Apricots.
16 tins Blackcurrants.
2 tins Cherries.
18 tins Fruit Salad.
1 tin Grapefruit.
1 tin Grapefruit Juice.
1 bottle Lemon Juice.
3 tins Loganberries.
7 tins Orange Juice.
3 tins Oranges.
29 tins Peaches.
5 tins Pears.
12 tins Pineapple.
1 tin Plums.
1 tin Prunes.
2 tins Strawberries.

OTHER FOODS. (Continued)

5 tins Baked Beans.
17 tins Beans.
8 tins Beetroot.
2 tins Carrots.
1 tin Gherkins.
2 tins Olives.
13 tins Peas.
2 pkts Peas.
2 tins Pickled Onions.
1 tin Sauerkraut.
1 tin Sweetcorn.
96 tins Tomatoes.
2 tins Tomato Juice.
1 tin Vegetable Salad.
2 tins Apple Pies.
1 jar Apple & Blackberry Pie Filling.
2 pkts Boston Cream Pie.
1 tin Beef Broth.
9 pkts Biscuits.
1 jar Bovril.
38 boxes Cheese.
9 tins Cheese.
1 tin Coffee.
1 tin Cream.
5 tins Creamed Rice.
1 tin Curry Powder.
2 tins Custard Powder.
32 tins Evaporated Milk.
1 jar Fish Paste.
8 lbs. Flour.
3 jars Jam.
3 tins Jam.
1 pkt Macaroni.
36 pkts Margarine.
1 tin Marmalade.
1 jar Mincemeat.
1 jar Pate de Foie.
1 tin Pepper.
1 tin Ravioli.
1 bottle Salt (Celery).
1 tin Salt (Gravy).
8 bottles Sauce.
1 tube Sauce.
5 tins Soup.
3 tins Spaghetti.
3 pkts Sponge Mix.
13 pkts Sugar.
4 oz. Tea.
2 pkts All Bran.
20 pkts Cornflakes.
8 pkts Egg Rusk.
28 pkts Oats.
38 pkts Puffed Wheat.
18 pkts Sugar Smacks.
16 Chocolate Bars.
1 pkt Coconut Munch.
18 pkts Doll Mixtures.
2 pkts Paradise Fruits.
20 Unlabelled tins.

FOOD POISONING.

The policy of the Department to investigate all notifications reported by medical practitioners was continued as routine procedure. 59 specimens for bacteriological examination were taken, cultures on these specimens revealed positive results as follows:-

Salmonella Bredeney	3
Salmonella Haifa	1
Salmonella Typhimurium	2

In addition a number of articles of food were submitted for bacteriological examination.

REGISTRATION OF ICE CREAM PREMISES.

The number of retailers registered for the sale of ice cream totals 114.

Routine sampling has shown that all samples conformed to the standards laid down by the Minister.

FOOD HYGIENE (GENERAL) REGULATIONS, 1960.

Food hygiene standards are generally good throughout the District although it was necessary to serve thirty-six informal notices drawing attention to failure to comply with the Regulations. Food traders co-operate very readily with the Department and it was not necessary to take formal action on any occasion.

In addition to food premises, delivery vans and mobile shops are checked in transit.

All applications to the Justices for licences under the Licensing Act, 1961, are referred to the Council prior to the hearing of the application. No objections were registered to the grant of licences but the opportunity was taken to improve hygienic standards in some instances.

FOOD STANDARDS.

Detailed consideration was given to reports by the Food Standards Committee to the appropriate Ministers on the following:-

- Lead and arsenic limits in yeast and yeast products.
- Mineral oil in food.
- Hard, soft and cream cheeses.
- Dried milk.
- Canned meat.

After consultation with the Public Analyst, the Council's observations were submitted to the Ministers.

FOOD AND DRUGS ACT SAMPLING.

A schedule of samples submitted to the Public Analyst is given in the following table.

It was not necessary to institute legal proceedings in any instance during the year.

FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1955.

Article.	Analysed.			Adulterated or Irregular.		
	Formal.	Informal.	Total.	Formal.	Informal.	Total.
Almonds, ground	-	1	1	-	-	-
Almond Marzipan, Pure . . .	-	1	1	-	-	-
Aspirin Tablets	-	1	1	-	-	-
Beef Curry with Rice . . .	-	1	1	-	-	-
Beef, minced with onion . .	-	1	1	-	-	-
Beef and Vegetable Curry .	-	1	1	-	-	-
Boiled Beef & Carrots with dumplings	-	1	1	-	-	-
Brown Sugar, soft	-	1	1	-	-	-
Chicken, boneless in jelly .	-	1	1	-	-	-
Chocolate flavoured drink .	-	1	1	-	-	-
Chop Suey	-	1	1	-	-	-
Christmas Pudding	-	1	1	-	-	-
Cinnamor.	-	1	1	-	-	-
Confectionery - flour . . .	-	2	2	-	-	-
Corned Beef	-	1	1	-	-	-
Cream Cheese, English . . .	-	1	1	-	-	-
Curried Chicken & Mushrooms	-	1	1	-	-	-
Flavoured Milk	-	3	3	-	-	-
Glycerine, Pure	-	1	1	-	-	-
Irish Stew	-	1	1	-	-	-
Jam, Apricot - low-sugar .	-	1	1	-	-	-
Jelly, Pineapple segments .	-	1	1	-	-	-
Lemon Curd	-	1	1	-	-	-
Lemon Squash	-	1	1	-	-	-
Liver Sausage	-	1	1	-	-	-
Lung Tonic	-	1	1	-	-	-
Meat Paste, Chicken	-	1	1	-	-	-
Meat Paste, Chicken & Ham .	-	1	1	-	-	-
Milks	-	27	27	-	2	2
Milks - Channel Island . .	-	4	4	-	-	-
Oat Cakes	-	1	1	-	-	-
Oranges	-	2	2	-	-	-
Pastry Mix	-	1	1	-	-	-
Pease Pudding	-	2	2	-	-	-
Polony	-	1	1	-	-	-
Pork & Meat Roll, Stuffed .	-	1	1	-	-	-
Pork Luncheon Meat	-	1	1	-	-	-
Pork in Natural Juices . .	-	1	1	-	-	-
Pumpernickel - Dark	-	1	1	-	-	-
Rice, Ground	-	1	1	-	-	-
Rice Pudding	-	2	2	-	-	-
Sago, small	-	1	1	-	-	-
Sauce	-	1	1	-	-	-
Smoked Rainbow Trout Savoury	-	1	1	-	-	-
Steak & Kidney Pudding . .	-	1	1	-	-	-
Sunnyspread	-	1	1	-	-	-
Tapioca Milk Pudding . . .	-	1	1	-	-	-
White Pepper - Ground . . .	-	1	1	-	-	-
TOTALS	-	83	83	-	2	2

PEST CONTROL.

Rodent destruction.

A total of 200 premises were treated for rat and mice infestation during the year.

PREMISES TREATED AS RESULT OF COMPLAINTS RECEIVED AND INVESTIGATIONS MADE DURING THE YEAR 1962.				
R A T S				
Dwellings (incl. Council houses.)	Business Premises. (Shops etc.)	Council Properties (other than houses)	Farms & Small- holdings.	TOTAL.
104 (137)	26 (46)	24 (5)	Nil (Nil)	154 (188)
M I C E				
26 (29)	19 (37)	1 (Nil)	Nil (Nil)	46 (66)

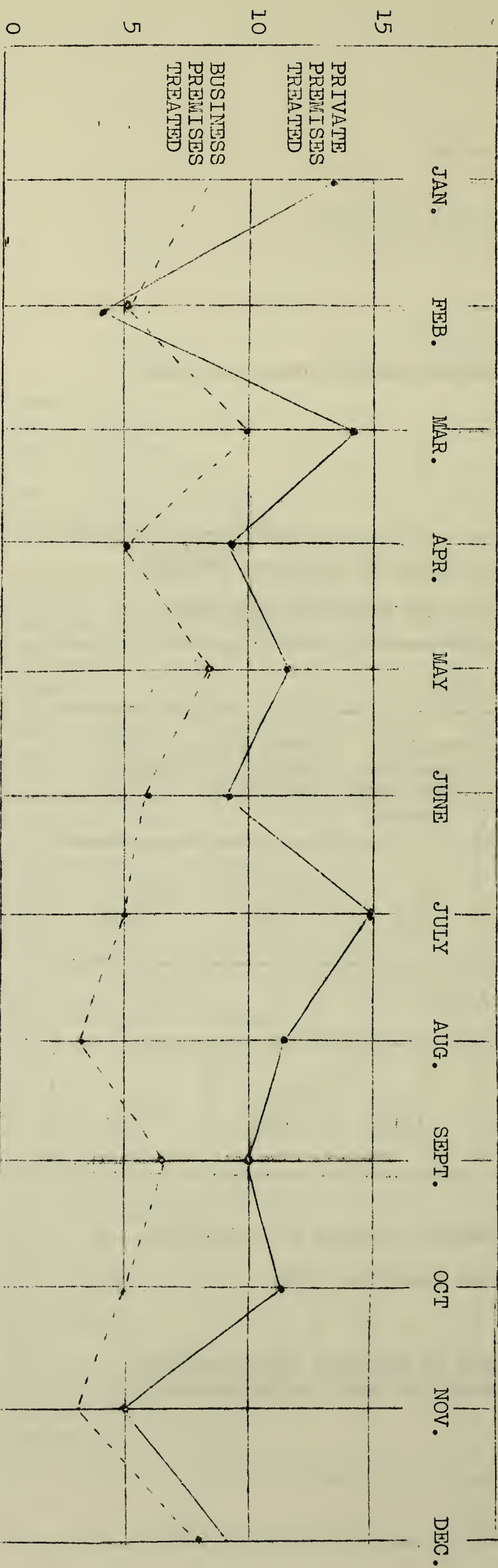
(The numbers in brackets indicate the equivalent figures for the preceding year).

All premises notified by residents and those found by investigation to be infested have been treated throughout the year.

R O D E N T C O N T R O L
YEAR 1962

TOTAL PREMISES TREATED PER MONTH FOR RAT AND MICE INFESTATION											
JAN.	FEB.	MAR.	APR.	MAY	JUNE	JULY	AUG.	SEPT.	OCT.	NOV.	DEC.
21	9	24	14	20	15	20	16	17	18	9	17

GRAPH SHOWING COMPARATIVE INFESTATIONS IN PRIVATE AND BUSINESS PREMISES



Other pests.

One property was treated for bugs during the year.

Other properties disinfested included:-

Ants	3
Bees	13
Cockroaches.	14
Crickets	1
Fleas.	3
Wasps.	18

Other pests such as squirrels and foxes do not come within the province of the Department and whilst complaints are received from time to time they are referred to the appropriate department of the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food.

Mosquito Control.

Watercourses, ditches and ponds in the District where mosquitoes are known to be breeding were treated during the season.

HOUSE LONGHORN BEETLE.

The advisory service continued throughout the year and seventy primary surveys were carried out, twenty-eight of these being on behalf of the Council in connection with mortgages. Fees totalling £48.6.0 were paid in the remaining cases.

It was again impracticable to avoid delays in compliance with requests at times but these were kept to a minimum. Although this work is not a statutory obligation on the part of the Council, there is every indication that the facilities offered are greatly appreciated and, from the long term aspect, they should make a material contribution towards elimination of this serious pest in roof timbers in this District.

The Byelaw requiring protective treatment of timbers in the roof void has resulted in the use of pre-treated timber in all local authority and most private enterprise dwellings. Subsequent examinations of any such roof voids have failed to reveal any evidence of infestation; there is a favourable indication that long term immunity will have been achieved.

ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION.

Clean Air Act, 1956.

Ten notifications were received of intention to install boilers to which Section 1 of the Act applied.

In addition, one application was received for prior approval which was given after consultation with the National Industrial Fuel Efficiency Service (N.I.F.E.S.). Prior to this approval I examined the firm's existing plant in the London area.

Complaints concerning atmospheric pollution arising from industrial premises were investigated and resolved satisfactorily without recourse to statutory proceedings.

Smoke Prevention Byelaw.

Again no difficulty was notified in complying with the Byelaw made under Section 24 of the Act.

Smoke Control Areas.

No action was taken under this heading during the year.

Pollution Research.

One smoke filter apparatus continued to be operated daily necessitating attendance at the Offices during week-ends.

In addition three monthly sulphur detection units continued to be operated until September when they were discontinued.

Three meetings of the Standing Conference of Co-operating Bodies were held and attended by the Chairman of the Health Committee and myself.

PUBLIC CONVENIENCES.

No additional accommodation was provided during the year, facilities for both sexes continuing to be provided at the following:-

- (a) Car Park, Obelisk Street, Camberley, (with washing facilities).
- (b) London Road Recreation Ground, Camberley.
- (c) London Road/Frimley Road junction, Camberley.
- (d) Church Road, Frimley, (with washing facilities).
- (e) Deepcut Bridge Road, Blackdown.

In addition, male accommodation is available to the public at the Rose and Thistle Public House by arrangement with the Brewery Company but the formal agreement giving effect to this expired at the end of the year. Instructions were given for suitable sites for permanent accommodation to be investigated and, in the meantime, arrangements were made for the continued use of the public house facilities on an informal basis.

Approval was given to the installation of hot and cold 'washing facilities' with hot air hand drying equipment at convenience (c) but owing to pressure of other commitments the work was outstanding at the end of the year.

HOUSING.

The District can now be regarded as generally free from the worst type of sub-standard property with the redevelopment of the Prospect Place - Plantation Row area but isolated dwellings remain to be dealt with; action in respect of such properties must, of necessity, be geared to the Council's ability to re-house the occupants. Six houses were dealt with

by Demolition or Closing Order procedure during the year, details of which are shown in an appendix hereto.

It is a matter of regret that Improvement Grant procedure was not in the main taken advantage of by landlords, the majority of applications relating to owner-occupied dwellings.

RENT ACT, 1957.

Three applications were received for Certificates of Disrepair (Form I) during the year.

Action taken during 1962 was as follows:-

No. of decisions not to issue certificates	Nil.
No. of decision to issue certificates in respect of	
(a) Some but not all defects.	3.
(b) All defects	Nil.
No. of undertakings given.	3.
No. of undertakings refused.	Nil.
Certificates issued.	Nil.
Certificates revoked	7
Certificate - defects remedied	Nil.
Undertaking - defects remedied	Nil.

CARAVAN SITES AND CONTROL OF DEVELOPMENT ACT, 1960.

Town Planning formalities were resolved in respect of the two major sites in the South Ward to allow for licences to be issued, one in May and one in August.

In each case the Council allowed twelve months for compliance with the conditions laid down but at the end of the year no material progress had been made in compliance.

MORTUARY.

The implementation and siting of a new mortuary to replace the existing obsolete buildings still remains in abeyance. Discussion and consultation has taken place between the Council and the Hospital Group in an endeavour to co-ordinate the needs of the two authorities but no firm decision was made during the year.

PETROLEUM (REGULATIONS) ACTS, 1928 - 1936.

Fifty-six licences were issued during the year in respect of the storage of petroleum spirit including petroleum mixtures.

Storage of petroleum spirit in bulk is provided in underground steel tanks of varying capacity. The larger type storage container of 3,000 gallons is now more widely used particularly at new filling stations.

Petroleum based spraying mixtures of nominal quantity are stored in metal containers - bulk supplies are kept in brick structures or other approved stores of fire-resisting material.

All installations are required to conform with the Standard Code of Practice made by the Home Office.

A close liaison is maintained with the local Fire Officer and the Surrey County Fire Officers, on the precautions required at all premises where inflammable liquids are stored.

PUBLIC HEALTH (DRAINAGE OF TRADE PREMISES) ACT, 1937.

Many of the problems relating to the control of trade effluents associated with certain manufacturing processes still need to be resolved. In particular the waste from factories associated with the use of polyester resins and manufacture of plastics present difficult technical problems, when the resultant waste liquor is many times stronger than domestic sewage and requires special treatment before discharge into a sewer.

In this respect I wish to acknowledge the valuable advice and assistance of the Director of the D.S.I.R. (Water Research Laboratory).

The Council has continued to assist manufacturers where applications have been made to discharge an effluent into the Council's sewer subject to compliance with a predetermined dilution of the waste.

Special facilities were given to the Gas Board during the year to discharge 2,250,000 gallons of liquor.

Applications continue to be received from local manufacturing concerns due to continued industrial development.

HACKNEY CARRIAGES.

Thirty-four licences were issued during the year.

PET ANIMALS ACT, 1951.

Four licences were issued.

GAME LICENCES.

Six licences were issued.

BETTING AND GAMING ACT, 1960.

Two licences were issued.

HOUSING ACT, 1957.

PART II.

STATUTORY ACTION.

Formal action under Part II of the Act was taken in respect of the undermentioned properties:-

CLOSING ORDERS.

14, Frimley Road, Camberley.

16, " " "

18, " " "

20, " " "

22, " " "

UNDERTAKINGS ACCEPTED.

Caravan at Blue Cabin, 129, Deepcut Bridge Road,
Deepcut.

CLOSING ORDERS RESCINDED.

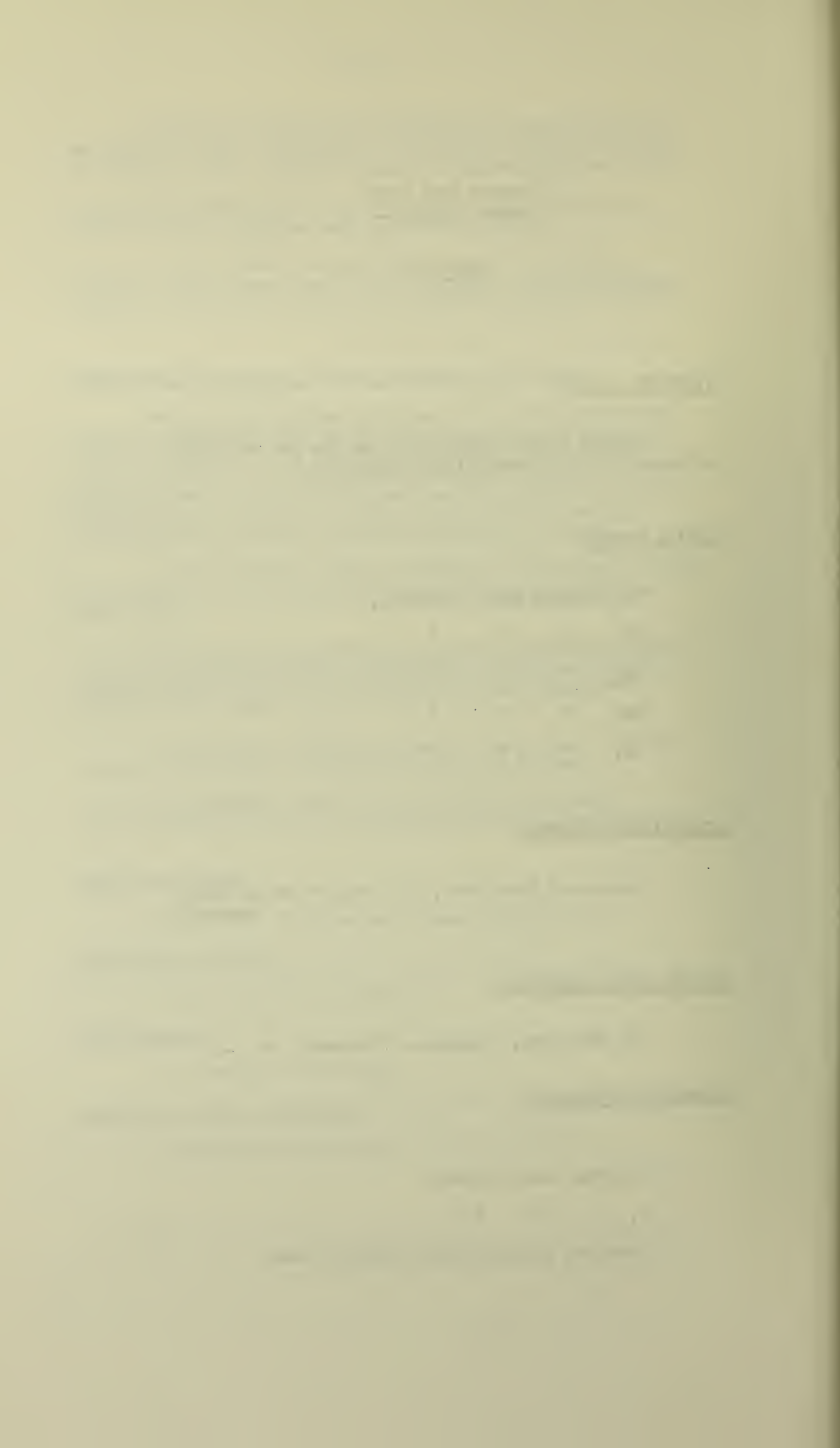
20, Vale Road, Camberley. (Formerly No. 5.)

PROPERTIES DEMOLISHED.

8, Cedar Lane, Frimley.

9, " " "

Fairview, Guildford Road, Frimley Green.



SCHEDULE OF SURVEYS AND INSPECTIONS.

Water Supply	11
Food Supply and Premises	584
Atmospheric Pollution	64
Public Cleansing	1084
Pest Control: Rats and Mice	200
House longhorn beetle	184
Verminous premises	10
Other pests	95
Housing	369
Drainage and Sewerage	282
Moveable dwellings	67
Infectious Disease Prevention (inc. Food Poisoning)	108
Factories and Workplaces	183
Shops Act	56
Public Conveniences	333
Mortuary	24
National Assistance Act	7
Miscellaneous Legislation (inc. Petroleum)	123
Statutory Nuisances: Piggeries	54
Other animals	23
Other nuisances	25

NOTICES SERVED (excluding verbal warnings)

No. of informal notices served	31
,, complied with	28
No. of statutory notices served	-
,, complied with	-
Legal Proceedings	Nil.

FACTORIES ACTS, 1937 to 1959.

PART I OF THE ACT.

1. - INSPECTION FOR THE PURPOSES OF PROVISIONS AS TO HEALTH.

	No. on Regis- ter.	Number of		
		Inspec- tions.	Written notices.	Occupiers prosecuted.
(i) Factories in which Sections 1,2,3,4 & 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities	9	9	-	Nil
(ii) Factories not included in (1) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	95	161	3	Nil
(iii) Other Premises in which Section 7 is enforced by L.A. (excl. out-workers' premises)	Nil	22	4	Nil
TOTAL	104	192	7	Nil

2. - CASES IN WHICH DEFECTS WERE FOUND.

	No. of cases in which defects were found.				No. of cases in which prosecutions were instituted.
	Found	re-med-ied.	Referred		
			To H.M. Inspec-tor	By H.M. Inspec-tor	
Want of cleanliness (S.1)	1	1	-	-	-
Overcrowding (S.2)	-	-	-	-	-
Unreasonable temperature (S.3).	-	-	-	-	-
Inadequate ventilation (S.4) .	2	2	-	-	-
Ineffect:drainage of floors (S.6)	-	-	-	-	-
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7)					
(a) insufficient	1	-	-	-	-
(b) unsuitable or defective .	6	6	-	1	-
(c) not separate for sexes . .	-	-	-	-	-
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Outwork)	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	10	9	-	1	-

